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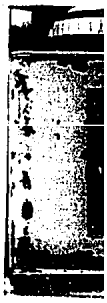

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DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTION METHODS FOR RUBBER PRODUCTS; PERFECT NEW SYNTHETICS, CHEMICALS

IMPROVES TECHNOLOGY FOR TIRE PRODUCTION -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 6 Apr 52

In 1951, the Yerevan Tire Plant introduced improved technology and a new raw material in tire production. New sizes of auto tires were perfected, and designs of tire casings and inner tubes were improved.

In the first quarter of 1952, the enterprise continued to improve the technology of producing inner tubes, and control of the vulcanization of tire casings is being made automatic. All parts and semifabricated goods are now moved by conveyer. From raw material which has been saved, 1,200 tire casings have been produced. -- S. Bayakhchev, director, Yerevan Tire Plant

WASTE RUBBER IN TIRE PARTS -- Moscow, Trud, 21 Feb 52

The rubber industry is producing a considerable number of automobile tires as spare parts. The tires consist of tire casings, inner tubes, and rubber gaskets. These parts are put out in sets, without regard for their wearability. The gaskets, for instance, last two or three times as long as the tire casings and inner tubes, but they must be purchased with each set. If the rubber-industry enterprises which produce tire parts would take into consideration the period of service which they give, it would be possible to save annually a large quantity of rubber which is needed for other rubber products.

MAKES ALUMINUM FORMS FOR PRODUCTION OF RUBBER GLOVES -- Leningrad, Vechernly Leningrad, 22 Feb 52

Plants of the rubber industry are putting out tens of thousands of pairs of surgical and industrial rubber gloves. They are cemented and vulcanized on special forms made of porcelain, which are very brittle.

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The Leningrad Metallist Machinery Plant has begun preparations for introducing a new method of casting, in which the die-cast metal is crystallized. The new method makes it possible to produce light and durable aluminum forms for the production of rubber gloves. Special forms of the same material will be cast for the production of overshoes by the press forming method.

SUPPLIES RUBBER PARTS TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Mar 52

In February 1952, the hose-assembly brigade of the Moscow Kauchuk Plant supplied more than 200 meters of hose to the great construction projects.

In January, the rubberizing shop sent to the Volga-Don Canal project two sets of tubing for sluice winches. In February, the shop sent six sets to the project. Rubber tape and rings are also being made.

The plant's experimental shop is now perfecting new domestic parts for use at the canal project.

BROADEN RESEARCH ON SYNTHETIC MATERIALS -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 30 Mar 52

In our time, synthetic materials have become widespread. The success of Soviet chemistry in this field can be noted with satisfaction. In this field belongs the research of Professor N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, who was the first in the world to synthesize the alkaloid pilocarpine, which is used to treat a number of eye diseases. Pilocarpine was previously obtained from rare tropical plants. Here also belongs the work of Stalin Prize winner Professor Yu. A. Gorin-Khast, which is of great significance for the production of synthetic rubber.

EXPANDS PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, SYNTHETIC RUBBER -- Moscow, Pravda, 10 Mar 52

Almost twice as much phosphatic, potassic, and nitrogenous fertilizer was produced in 1951 as in 1940. After the war, a new raw materials base of the phosphatic fertilizers industry was established in Central Asia and new superphosphate plants were built and put into operation.

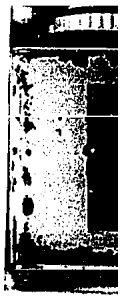
Since the war, new types of synthetic rubber have been perfected and their production expanded. In 1951, synthetic rubber production was 20 percent higher than in 1950.

In 1951, the Ministry of Chemical Industry failed to fulfill its plan in the production of soda ash and phosphatic fertilizer. It also fell behind in capital construction. Not all the allotments made to the ministry by the government were fully utilized.

MAKES SHOPS AUTOMATIC -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 2 Dec 51

At the Zhdanov Coke Chemical Plant, the pure products shop has been completely converted to automatic control. The aggregates are arranged on five levels and are controlled by only two men.

The sulfate shop is also fully automatized, producing thousands of tons of fertilizer every day.



The new techniques have increased output. Since the beginning of 1951, several million rubles have been saved as a result of lowered production costs.

MECHANIZE PRODUCTION OF GRANULAR SUPERPHOSPHATE -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Apr 52

Through tests conducted on a number of kolkhozes in Urdzharskiy Rayon, Semipalatinsk Oblast, it has been shown that the use of granular superphosphate gives a more productive harvest than powdered superphosphate. Kolkhoz members of the Krasnyye Gornyye Orly Kolkhoz, using granulated fertilizers, obtained a productivity increase of 3.6 centners of wheat per hectare in 1950.

The use of granulated fertilizer on large areas made it necessary to mechanize its production, and a special machine was assembled. Fifty kilograms of superphosphate were combined with 10 liters of water in a boiler or cast-iron granulator. After 45-50 minutes, the granules were ready to be discharged through a hatch in the boiler shell.

The Krasnyye Gornyye Orly Kolkhoz's experience in making and using granulated fertilizers is being successfully introduced in many kolkhozes of the oblast.

SHIP ABOVE-PLAN FERTILIZERS TO UZBEK COTTON GROWERS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 25 Apr 52

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine promised, by the end of 1952, to produce thousands of above-plan tons of mineral fertilizers, to save more than 8 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, to reduce the net cost of production one million rubles more than called for in the plan, and to increase labor productivity 2.5 percent.

The combine pledged, in the second quarter, to ship to Uzbekistan cotton growers five consignments of above-plan output. The pledge is being fulfilled. Since the beginning of 1952, more than 5 million kilowatt-hours of electric power have been saved. A substantial saving also has been attained as a result of lowering norms for the consumption of raw and other materials.

On 21 April, the April plan for mineral fertilizers was completed, and mineral fertilizers were sent to cotton growers of Khorezm and Bukhara on the account of the May plan. By the end of April, hundreds of tons of saltpeter will be shipped to cotton growers of Kashka-Dar'ya, Andizhan, Surkhan-Dar'ya, and Fergana oblasts.

NEW CHEMICAL PROTECTS WOODEN STRUCTURES -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Apr 52

Development and testing of a new chemical compound for protecting wooden structures from fungi and insects have been successfully completed at the scientific research institute of the Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov.

The new compound is more effective and is five or six times as inexpensive as those used previously. The production process is simple and can be carried out easily by any construction organization.

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TURKMEN SSR DISTRIBUTES SYNTHOMYCIN -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 4 Mar 52

The Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the Ministry of Health Turkmen SSR has received a large consignment of synthomycin emulsion which is being used in the treatment of eye diseases. It is being distributed to medical institutions in the republic.

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